The shipping in Sew York yesterday had their flags displayed half used as a mark of respect for the memory of Gen. Havelock. Wherever true courage, with the true nobility of nature, has a votary, there will the loss of

that distinguished soldier be deplored.

There resides in Boston a man widely known over the

world as the prince of 'ice merchants' — I mean Mr. Tu-dor—who has realized a large fortune by his cuterprise, and has distinguished himself for his liberatity. I learn that he has, at his own expense, had manufactured a splendid sword, rightly mounted and gilt, which he intended to have forwarded to India as a present to Gen. Sir Heury Havelock. What disposition he will make of it now that the intended and distinguished recipient for it has passed away we cannot tell.

Gen. Havelock was educated at the Charter-House free Gen. Havelock was educated at the Charter-House free school, in London, a sort of free academy of that ancient city. About as far north of St. Pant's church as balf the length of Pennsylvania avenue between the Capitol and the President's House, and near Goswell-road, by which daily coaches formerly left London for Cambridge, stands Charter-House school. It occupies the site of an ancient convent of Carthusian monks, which was suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1611. Thomas Sutton, a man of great wealth, and in his day the Peter Cooper of London, purchased the Charter-House for £13,000, and under letters-patent converted it into a hospital and free school. At his decease he endowed it with £20,000, and left estates for its support valued at £4,500. Scholars are handsomely boarded and lodged in the establishment. The students sent by it to the universities have an allowance of £20 per annum each for the term of eight years. The boys found to be incapable of being brought up as scholars are put out to trades, and £40 given them at the time.

in the rear of the Charter-House square and buildings is an open, enclosed plat of ground of two or three acres, called Charter-House Gardens, which were bought and added to the school aforesaid, while in front is Charter-House square, shaded with ancient and spreading elm

What is now Charter-House Gardens was formerly, and in the time of the great plague in 1666, a London pot-ter's field, in which it is said over one hundred thousand

odies were buried. At this Charter School General Havelock received his At this Charter School General Havelock received his carly education. It is celebrated as having had among its pupils many of the most distinguished men of Eng-land. Among the school-fellows of Havelock were the present Bishop of St. David's, McNaughten; Archdeacon Hare; Dr. Watdington, the dean of Durham; George Grote, the Grecian historian; Sir Chas. Eastlake, and lood Papmure.

ord Panmure.

Since the days of Wolfe and Nelson, no public man who as fallen in the service of his country will be more deslored by the people of England than Sir Henry Have-You will see that a movement is talked of in London in

You will see that a movement is talked of in London in favor of transferring the political government of India from the East India House, in Leadenhall street, to the administration of a Crown minister, officially resident in Downing street. This movement, if carried out, must end the Indian government of the Hon. East India Company, which has governed, or misgoverned, in India for near two centuries and a half, the first charter having been granted near the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The old court of directors at the East India House have filled their mission for money making, and will hereafter

The old court of directors at the East India House have filled their pission for money making, and will heroafter have little more to do than to wind up their affairs. Their long government has been guided by one single idea, and that was to grind profit, regardless of consequences, from the conquered masses of India. They displayed an insatiable avariec on one hand, and the most wasteful and extravagant expenditures on the other. Such a system of government could only terminate in the utter desolution of the country on the one hand, and in disastrous attempts at sanguinary revolution on the

the utter desolation of the country on the one hand, and in disastrous attempts at sanguinary revolution on the ether. The great fault of the East India Company was in the perpetuation of the grinding and oppressive system over the masses which had been established under the tyrannical and barbarous rulers they had overthrown. This system, which denied the cultivators all right in fee of an inch of the soil, and yet claimed one-half of the produce raised as a land tax, was recognised and confirmed by Lord Cornwallis while governor-general of India. Heartless and cruel middlemen gathered the land taxes, and through famine or plenty the same payments had to be made. To meet them, cultivators were often stripped of every visible species of property, and were said often to

be made. To meet them, cultivators were often stripped of every visible species of property, and were said often to sell their children to get means of living and of paying taxes. Under such circumstances, the British government should have terminated the political as well as the commercial monopoly of the East India Company in 1834, and have inaugurated a more enlightened, economical, and humans from of commercial,

and humane form of government.

The most profitable culture in India is opium, chiefly carried on in the unsettled presidency of Bengal. This opium forms, to a great extent, the basis of exchange with China for silks and tens, in place of silver coin, and very often drew the latter from the Celestials in considerable quantities.

able quantities.

The London Athenaum of the 2d January instant has The London Athenaum of the 2d January instant has a stating notice of Lord Macauley's new edition of his History of England from the accession of James the 2d. The chief ground of complaint on the part of the reviewer is, that he has retained every syllable of his charges against Wm. Pean, the founder of Pennsylvania; and that after the able and conclusive refutation of his charges by Mr. Dixon, the biographer. There seems to be a vein of peculiar bitterness and prejudice in his lordship is mind against that great and good man. His lordship, in referring to his charges against Wm. Penn, says that "if it is incredible that so good a man would have been concerned in so bad an affair, I can only answer that this sefair" (the pardon-broker charge) "was very far indeed affair" (the pardon-broker charge) "was very far indeed from being the worst in which he was concerned. For se reasons I leave the text, and shall leave it, exactly

The reviewer adds, these reasons will much surprise Baron Macauley's readers. His expression of his "firm belief," the reviewer refuses to accept as historical authority; and proceeds to state that there are only two opinions on the subject of this singular charge against Fenn: "On one side that of Baron Macauley, and on the the subject of the subject of the subject of this singular charge against Fenn: "On one side that of Baron Macauley, and on the

Penn: "On one side that of Baron Macauley, and on the other side that of the British public."

The expected collision between Spain and Mexico is exciting much interest in this city; and there are some important rumors afloat regarding the state of affairs at Vera Cruz, brought by the Tennessee to New Orleans, not found in the published despatches.

The foreign news by the Europa had no marked effect upon any leading article of produce. Cotton is more family held, but buyers are unwilling to advance their terms.

The bank returns to-day show a remarkable quantity of specie, considering the recent shipments abroad.

Their statement for the operations of the week ending the 23d is as follows:

Loans.
 Specie
 30,829,151

 Circulation
 6,336,042

 Deposites
 82,598,598

These returns show an increase on loans, and a slight brease, also, in specie and deposites. Advices from Australia are to about the 1st November,

Advices from Australia are to about the 1st November, by the City of Sidney. Up to her departure, including that brought by her, the shipments of gold from Melbourne alone for the year to that date had amounted to the large amount of 100 tons, which, valued at \$18 per ounce, will give a heavy sum.

The stock market has become firmer and higher. Money continues to assume greater case. But it is predicted that the interest of money on good securities will gradually decline, both here and in Europe, until it will reach a point it has not touched for many years, if ever before.

The treasury notes continue to be sought for by corporate institutions. In Wall street the brokers trade in them at a slight discount.

AMBROTYPE.

The Follow or Namess.—An eminent French statistician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number 2,800,000 sound, picked men, in the prime of their productive strength; the annual outlay required to keep up these armies and the material of war is over \$400,000,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings which, at four per cent interest, the yearly expense is more than \$150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than \$156,000,000, and we have an anseo,000,000.000.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th, Mrs. ANNA W WHITWELL, elici of Jour et. Westwerz, and daughter of the late Captain Jour

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

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The franchis to be the

A correspondent, writing from Lawrence, Kansas Ter-ritory, under date of the 18th inst., presents the followview of affairs at that date:

rilery, under date of the 18th inst., presents the following view of affairs at that date:

"Political feeling in Kansas is again comparatively quiet. The free State party, as the returns now stand, have carried the State election under the Lecompton constitution; they will, therefore, have the rule if that instrument passes Congress. They have it at present; they have it under the Topeka constitution, and they will have it under the Topeka constitution, and they will have it should Kansas be admitted under any constitution which may be reafter be formed. Under these circumstances, it does not seem possible that there can be any conflict between the two political parties here, and the question of civil war may be considered at an end. The free-State party having the power, the rule, the officers, the spoils under any and every constitution, will be satisfied; the pro-slavery party, having once lest the power, will generally be very willing to remain as quiet and silent as possible. There may be a few local collisions; there may be a few cowardly assessinations; but there will be a facit truce between the two hostile political organizations. The game for power will be narrowed down to the ranks of the free-State party, and there it will be active. The party is made up of men of every shade of political opinion—of rabid Garrisonian abolitionists, intional democrats, (know as pro-slavery men in the States,) know-nothings, and old-line whigs. When there is danger of their losing the rule, or being defeated, they form a united party, belted about with bonds of steel; but when they are victorious, when there is no danger, the discordant elements will rush as under like an exploding bombshell. Faction

belted about with bonds of steel; but when they are victerious, when there is no danger, the discordant elements
will rush asunder like an exploding hombshell. Faction
will war with faction, demagogue with demagogue—cach
and all throwing and grasping for the lead, for place,
power, and the spoits. The game has already begun; the
Topeka legislature is now playing against the territorial,
and the State legislature under the Lecompton constitution wants to play against both.

"There is a difference of opinion as to what course shall
be pursued by the free-State men elected to the State
legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The majority of the people, at least in this locality, desire the members thus elected never to take the
oath of office; the Lecompton State government will then
go by default. But a number of the persons elected want to
qualify; they have desires to gratify—senators to elect to
Congress—which desires might not be gratified, and which
scuators might not be elected by any other free-State
legislature. The free-State party will probably take such
action in the matter that the members elect will think
best not to qualify." best not to qualify.

To the foregoing we append the following extract fro the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 18th instant :

the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 18th instant:

"ALL Over.—The result of the election of the 4th ult. has settled the political affairs of Kansas. True, there may be a seramble among the successful ones for the spoils, but that will be nothing unusual. The great battle is over, and the small-potato political demagogues must go to work now and make a livelihood legitimately. There is no further use for them; they have lived here long enough by their 'howlings' and 'shriekings', and kept our people in a fever long enough, too; now they are done—dead and baried; and may his Satanic majesty receive them into his varinest apartments, which we hope he has specially prepared and heated for them."

"The effect produced by the result of this election or real estate in this city and throughout the Territory is al ready apparent, and property here which could have been purchased at low figures for the last two weeks i ot for vale at present.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA. - The subjoined embraces the action of the egislature of this State upon the admission of Kansa into the Union as a State:

into the Union as a State:

Whereas the people of Alabama, of all political parties, in their primary assemblies and party conventions, as well as by the unanimous voice of their general assembly, have herectofore announced the following as among the fundamental principles of their political creed:

That Alabama, in their judgment, will, and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquillity, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act regulating the slave trade between the slaveholding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying because of the existence of slavery into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves; and whereas the federal constitution, as well as the Kansas-Nebraska act, plainly guarantied to the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, when their number was sufficient, the right to meet in a convention, composed either of the people themselves or of delegates chosen by them, and, when thus assembled, to frame a constitution, with or without slavery, as to them might seem proper, and, with a constitution thus framed, to demand an unqualified admission into the Union as a State. with or without slavery, as to them might seem proper, and, with a constitution thus framed, to demand an unqualified admission into the Union as a State; and whereas Kansas has exercised this plain constitutional right, and is expected to ask for admission into the Union, and the refusal of Congress to receive her would be a plain violation of this great constitutional right, and of the principles herein set forth, to the maintenance of which Alabama has been so often and so solemnly

sume in advance to dictate the course to be taken by the State of Alabama in the event Kansas should be refused admission into the Union, they nevertheless feel constrained by a high sense of duty in the firm conviction that she will redeem her pledges, and take no step backwards, to provide the means by which her people, in convention assembled, may determine their course of action : Therefore be it

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the sense and house of representatives in general assembly convened. That in the event that Kansas shall apply at the present or future session of Congress for admission into the Union as a State, with and under the constitution heretofore framed and adopted by her, and commonly known as the Lecompton constitution, and shall be by Congress refused admission, the governor of this State is hereby respectfully instructed, by proclamation, to assemble the qualified voters of this State at the usual places of voting in their respective counties to elect delegates to a State convention, on a day to be by him appointed, within ninety days from the time he shall receive satisfactory evidence of such action by Congress, eive satisfactory evidence of such action by Congress,

TEXNESSEE .- The subjoined resolutions have been adopted by the senate of this State by a vote of 16 to 6. They have not as yet been considered in the other branch of

the legislature:

Whereas the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri-Compromise act, was inconsistent with the principles declared and laid down in the acts of 1850, better known as the compromise acts of that year; and whereas the Missouri-Compromise act was a palpable wrong done to the people of the slaveholding States, and should have been repealed; and whereas the principles of the Kansus-Nebraska bill meet our unqualified approbation, and should have received the cordial support of our senators and representatives in Congress:

mtatives in Congress: Whereas one of these senators, Hon. John Bell, in a each delivered against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, May

Whereas one of these senators, Hon. John Bell, in a speech delivered against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. May 25, 1854, said:

"A noble, generous, and high-minded senator from the South, within the last few days, before the final vote was taken on the bill, appealed to me in a manner which I cannot narrate, and which affected me most deeply. The recollection of it affects and influences my feelings now, and ever will. I told that honorable senator that there was one feature in the bill which made it impossible that I should vote for it if I waived all other objections. I said to others who had made appeals to me on the subject that while it would afford me great pleasure to be sustained by my constituents, yet, if I was not, I would resign my seat here the moment I found any course upon this subject was not acceptable to them. As for my standing as a public man, and whatever prospects a public man of long service in the councils of the country mignt be supposed to have, I would resign them all with pleasure. I told that gentleman that if upon this or any other great question affecting the interests of the South I should find my views conflicting materially with what should appear to be the settled sentiment of that section, I should feel it my imperative duty to retire.

"I declare here to-day, that if my countrymen of Tenessee shall declare against my course on this subject, and that shall be ascertained to a reasonable certainty. I will not be seen in the Scante a day afterwards:

Therefore, be it reacted by the general assembly of the State of Tenessee, That we fully concur with the Hon. John Bell as to the duty of a senator when the voice of his constituency has decided against him on a question materially affecting their interests.

Be it further resolved. That, in our opinion, the voice of

affecting their interests.

Be it further resolved, That, in our opinion, the voice of Mr. Bell's countrymen in Tennessee in the recent elec-tions has declared against his course on the Kansas-Ne-braska bill—a question of vital importance to the South

A NEW BOOK --- LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

Dr. Linn went down to the grave in the bloom of life, loved by the people and mourned by the whole country. He is embalmed not with the spices of the Orientals, but in the memories and affections of the people of Missouri

his name is immortal.

Dr. Linn came to this State in boyhood, without pat. ronage an orphan, with no assistance but the strong arm and clastic mind and untiring nerve with which Heaven had endowed him. He rose quietly and unos-

in the councils of his country, and to the supreme con-trol of the sympathics of the people.

An orphan, struggling with his elder brother (Hon. Henry Dodge) for the support of their family upon the frontier; then manfully triumphing over the early dis-advantages incident to a frontier country, he rose to the first eminence in the medical profession, and would have commanded the highest honors and secured a great prac-tice in any of the cities of America or in any country in

ounded by a devoted people, he eschewed political life; ut an ardent friendship had warmed into a political zeal the attachment of his neighbors. They elected him, contrary to his wishes, to the senate of the State of Mis-

Soon after this he was appointed by Gen. Jackson to the most important judicial position in the State—land commissioner for the settlement of the land grants in eastern Missouri. After he had filled this post eminently to the satisfaction of the people and the honor of the country, he was appointed to the United States Senate by the governor, and after this thrice elected to the United States Senate, almost unanimously, by the State legislature of Missouri.

He was by nature a man of the people—instinctively a emocrat. The people loved him because they knew that he loved them. Their affection was spontaneous and knew no restraint. Its extent was never fully appreciated until it burst forth in strains of grief at his death. When the multitudes came to weep with his family, and claim ed a solemn and affectionate participation in his funeral obsequies, St. Louis was draped in mourning. The adpression to the grief they felt, and the loss the country had sustained. His own State felt more severely than all the rest this unexpected stroke, but still more keenly the sudden blow fell on the quiet circle of his own der

his influence and unobtrusive energy the Platte purchase was added to the State—a body of land more rich and productive than any in the Missouri valley.

To do justice to her husband—to gratify the wishes the people of her State—to pay a tribute due from her-self to the one she loved and honored—Mrs. Linn has written "The Life and Public Services of Dr. Linn." Entirely free from fulsome praise, the book is written in a chaste and classical style—a most beautiful picture of able volume in the library of every member of Congress and other public man. The example of such a man upon the mind of our young men cannot fail to repay a hundred Mrs. Linn has nobly offered one-half of the profits

the work to aid the spreading of the Gospel of the

It may be had of the principal booksellers of the coun

OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all ehom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Adolph Runge has been appointed vice-council of the Notherlands for the State of Georgia, I do hereby recognice him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Last night but two of the Pairy Star MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. She will appear in two pieces to night

The performance will comme A FAVPRITE FARCE. After which

To conclude with

THE DEVIL'S IN TO. Miss Agnes Robertson [lut.StatesStar.]

AT ODD FELLOWS HALL. TWO MORE CONCERTS BY THE OLD FOLKS

Father Kemp and his Old Folks Concert Troupe from Reading, Massachusetts, remotfally appeared that they will give two more CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND SACRED MUSIC

ODD FELLOWS HALL, On Seventh street, above Pennsylvania avenue,

On Wednesday and TRURSDAY NIGHTS, JANUARY 27 and 28, hen will be presented a musical entertainment of an entirely origina character. That their music is of the highest order their unparal isled success in the cities of Boston, Worcester, New York, Phila delphia, Baltimore, &c., performing to immense audiences, suffi

Thirty-secen Performers in Costumes of One Hundred Years Ago.

Grashmanus Foss will provide at the great grandfather fiddle.
Takets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores, and at the door of the all ; commence at quarter to 8.

Jan 27 "INDIANIANS' DENOCRATIC CLUB.—The members

of the Indianians' Democratic Club are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Club in Temperance Hall at 75, o'clock next Saturday evening.

The attendance of every member is cornectly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. All democrate from indiana now sojourning in this city, who are not members of the Club, are requested to meet with us on this occasion.

Jan 28-td

Masonic.—To the Grand Wardens and other MASONIC.—To the Grand Wardens and other officers of the Grand Ledge, the past grand officers hereof, and the maters, past masters, and wardens of all the lodges under this jurisdiction, greeding:

By order of M. Worshipful G. C. Whiting, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, you are heteby notified to attend a special communication of the Grand Lodge on Thursday next, 28th January, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

All brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

Jan 27—42t

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

Jan 27—42t

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Intending to retire ORTHY OF NOTICE.—Intending to retire
from my present business, I offer a rare opportunity to any
one disposed to take charge of a hotel conducted upon the European
plan. The house has been favorably known to citizens and strangers,
and commands a large share of paironage, which can be increased by
attentien. Water, gas, and all the other conveniences upon the premisses. The situation of the house commands the whole therough,
fare of Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4); streets, and is but
a short distance from the Capitol. To insure a profitable investment
call early, or address

Jan 28—cod1w

WM. RUPP, Proprietor.

BRIGHTL'S ANALYTICAL DIGEST OF THE D laws of the United States, from the Constitution up to the end of the Thirty fourth Congress.

"The test given in the words of the Statut Book; the matter arranged alphabetically and sundytically. And the notes include the decisions of all the courts, both State and federal, in which the construction of the Statute Law of the United States has been the subject of adjudication, as well as those of the heads of the Executive Departments."

Complete in one volume, 1,140 large and closely printed octave pages, in full law binding. Price six dollars. Just published. Jan 28 FRANCK TAYLOR.

DR. LINN.

This is the title of a work written by the amiable and accomplished widow of the Hon. Lewis F. Linn, late a United States equator from the State of Missouri. This is a timely book. It is nothing more than a just tribute to the worth of one of the noblest some of Kentucky, and the most popular and devoted public servant of the State of Missouri. The experienced Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to show the numerous representatives of the Indians now on a visit to their Court Ferbale. now on a visit to their "Great Father" every object of interest, especially those calculated to impress them with the power of the "pale faces." The presence of a large number of marines at the headquarters of that force en-abled their commander to exhibit the perfection of dis-ciplined troops, and the officers availed themselves of the opportunity to invite a large number of friends to witness

spectrumity to invite a large number of friends to witness the interesting display.

The Indians left their quarters at Mrs. Maher's hotel about ten o'clock, filling several omnibuses. They were about ten o'clock, filling several omnibuses. They were several carrying their spears and tomahawks. Stopping at the gate of the navy-yard, they were received in due form, and were escorted through the various mechanical departments. The forging-shop and steam saw-mill seemed to attract their especial attention, eliciting "ughs" of satisfaction, but no marks of astonishment. They also secured various someonies, such as Minie-bullets, strips of rolled copper and bits of brass wire, which they will doubtless exhibit in forest wingwams as illustrations of the wenders they will have to describe some interest of the wenders they will have to describe some interest. about ten o'clock, filling several omnibuses. They were in full costume, "painted and plumed for battle array," several carrying their spears and tomahawks. Stopping at the gate of the navy-yard, they were received in due form, and were escorted through the various mechanical departments. The forging-shop and steam saw-mill seemed to attract their especial attention, eliciting They also secured various someonics, such as Minle-bullets, strips of rolled copper and bits of brass wire, which they will doubtless exhibit in forest wigwams as illustrations of the wonders they will have to describe. Some ironoats, to be used for bell-buoys, also attracted their attention, and they seated themselves in the "big canoes"

with great complacency.

Meanwhile a large number of spectators were congregating at the barracks, where the invited guests were courteously received by Major Russel, paymaster of the marines, who had scats provided for the ladies around the northern portion of the parade ground. There was a full representation of the "beauty and the chivalry" now at he metropolis, the presence of officers of the army and avy, in uniform, with the gay toilettes of the ladies, introducing into the scene the element of richness and variety of color. It was a spring-like day, and the bright sunshine, reflected back from bayonets, and gold lace, and rich gems, added to the coup d'œil.

At one o'clock the Indians came stalking in, following

each other in single file—Pawnees, Poncas, Pottawato-mies, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes. They were ranged along on one side of the parade-ground, and soon after the bugle-call gave the signal for a dress parade. The marines paraded as a battalion of four companies, under the command of Captain Henderson, aid-de-camp to the brigadier general commanding. The companies were com-manded by Lieuts. Graham, Tatnell, Fontenai, and Fendall. There was a full band of music, with drums and fifes, and all (excepting the officers) were in full uniform,

looking finely.

It is but a few days since the men have been together, but they exhibited great proficiency in drill and manneu-vres, and the accomplished officer in command acquitted himself with his accustomed ability. After a dress-parade and review, several battalion movements were executed with celerity and precision, followed by firing with blank cartridge, by company and by battalion. The formation of a square was admirable, and subsequent deployments from line into column and from column into line excited a generally-expressed wish that the public may be advised

After the parade, the Indians were requested to enter-tain the ladies with a display of their saltatory skill, which they did with some reluctance, as several of them are troubled somewhat with colds and hoarseness. They came forward, however, and squatted in a circle arou one of their number who had been furnished with a drum, upon which he began to best in a monotonous manner Soon one struck up a chaunt, in which others gradually joined, and then—one by one—they sprang up, and commenced their fantastic war-dance. Such a shaking of scalps, such a brandishing of tomahawks, such uncouth attitudes, and such an eccentricity of movement as was promiscuously indulged in, cannot be so described as to be comprehended by those who have never witnessed one of these displays. At times they would rest, and, squat-ting in a circle, favor the audience with vocal music of a nost uncarthly description.

At the conclusion of the dance the Indians were take

into the mess-room of the marines, where a repast was tained their guests with a handsome and bountiful colla-tion at their quarters. The Indians, before their departure, expressed through their interpreters their delight at what they had witnessed. It was evident that they considered the imposing martial display, with the accompanying band, the se plus ultra of civilization. The officers of the Marine corps are entitled to high credit for their courtesy and hospitality.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The secretary of the "Indiana Democratic Club" in this city gives notice that there will be a meeting of that club at Temperance Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

importance, and we understand that the object of the meeting is to again put into operation this efficient politi-cal organization, which rendered such good service by distributing documents throughout that State in the can-

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT .- This last of "Yankee notions" is certainly a novelty, and the quaint attire of the last century (with some articles of costume over two hundred years old) worn by the performers is very amusing. Their singing is also a fair specimen of old-fashioned New England church music, in the days when the ancestors of these minstrels knew no ism but patriotism.

George Corway, renowned as an Indian chief who has attained a high degree of civilization, and is now devoting himself to the improvement of his people, will lec-ture this evening at Philharmonic Hall. He will appear in full Indian costume, and the Indian delegations now in the metropolis will be on the platform with him, forming an interesting group. Mr. Copway has the reputatio of being an eloquent speaker, and we doubt not but that he will have a large audience.

COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY. - S. E. Lyon, esq., opened the argument for the claimant in the case of Richard Goodman. Mr. Blair replied for the government. Mr. Lyon closed the argument, and the case was submitted when the court adjourned until to-day, 12 o'clock, m.

BRADY'S GALLERY is already a fashionable and favorite place of resort, and his collection of national portraits excites general admiration. Above stairs are stellers for the various operations of the photographic art, fitted up in the

THE THEATRE is decidedly a prosperous "institution, and Bourcicault is continuing his career of success, aided by bewitching Agnes Robertson, and well supported by Soan and the other members of the company.

o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, at the funeral of Owen O'Toole, father of the reverend pastor.

The George was Gas Company is represented as being in a most prosperous condition. A dividend of three percent, for the last six months has been paid, and an equal amount of the net profits has been expended in extending

Progress. It is stated that a backman has been fined \$10 and costs for not having a license. When will one be fined for extortionate charges?

University Policimus are looked for with great interes as it is hoped that one or two will always be detailed to patrol Pennsylvania avenue, and keep the sidewalks cleared of insolent hackmen and importunate beggars.

MRS. BLUNT'S NEW BOOK .- The Christ Barn ; a Christmas story, by Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt. Price 40 cer Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Little from Larger Abort of the Naugarate.

New York, Iau 27.—The steamship Kangarate, from Liverpool on the 13th, has arrived at this port.

The cotton market at Liverpool for the three days preceding the steamer's sailing showed sales of 14,000 bales including 1,400 on speculation and 1,400 for export prices were generally unchanged, the market closing quiet, but steady. The Circular of Richardson, Spence, & Co., of Liverpool, reports middling qualities of cotton in some cases 1-16d. lower. Manchester unfavorable, there being little inquiry for manufactures.

The money market was slightly easier—Consols 941 a 541.

edge.

The launch of the Leviathan was daily progressing and it was anticipated would be completed in a few mo

days.

Sir Colin Campbell had evacuated Lucknow, but Gen Sir Colin Campbell had evacuated Lucknow, but Gen.
Outram still remains at Allumbah with a strong division.
Gen. Wyndham, after defeating the Gwalior contingent,
was taken by surprise and his camp destroyed, as before
stated. The Gwalior mutineers were subsequently beaten
by Sir Colin Campbell, and again by General Grant, with
the loss of all their guns, stores, &c. The Oude insurgents were pushing southward. All was quiet in the
Punjaub.
The English fleet had gone up Canton river to attack
the city, which was reported to be mined. Lord Elgin
had gone to Macao. The tea trade at Shanghao was
quiet at the last advices.

quiet at the last advices.

The news from France is unimportant.

A despatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cortes had opened, and that the Queen's speech alluded, in indefinite terms, to the Anglo-French mediation in the Mexican consect.

can quarrel.

All Pacha succeeds Redschid Pacha as Grand Visier. It is reported that the Russians have ceased to interfere with the navigation of the Circassian coast.

Later from California.

New York, Jan. 27.—The new steamship Moses Taylor has arrived off Sandy Hook, with dates to the 5th instant, and \$1,500,000 specie, from California. This steamer connected with the John L. Stephens on the Pacific side. The Fulton left Aspinwall on the 17th for San Juan, to convey there Gen. Lamar. The Moses Taylor passed the Spanish fleet off Havana.

The session of the California legislature commenced on the 4th. The governor would probably recommend taxation of the mining claims, and the question may cause a serious quarrel in the democratic party.

The greater part of the town of Downieville was destroyed by fire. Loss \$500,000.

An anti-Mormon meeting at Los Angelos had memorialized Gen. Clark for 500 soldiers for protection.

Later from Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 27.—The Democrat of this city has advices that the people of Kansas have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, but to pass one for themselves, and frame a constitution like Topeka, and submit it for acceptance or rejection to the people. Mr. Clarkson passed through Boonville yesterday with the constitution and official returns.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 27 .- The grand jury has refused t

New Capital of Canada.

TORONTO, (C. W.,) Jan. 27.—The imperial government has fixed on Ottawa City, lately called Bytown, as the permanent seat of Canadian government.

Virginia Washington Statue. RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The statue of Washington was inveiled to-day, and was visited by thousands of ladies

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton heavy-sales 1,000 bale New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton heavy—sales 1,000 bales; quotations barely maintained; uplands quoted 10] cents Flour heavy, but holders firm; State, \$4 25 a \$4 50; Ohio, \$4 85 a \$5; southern, \$4 50 a \$4 95. Wheat unchanged. Corn dearer—sales 15,000 bushels; white, 68 a 71 cents. Pork heavy; mess, \$15 a \$15 25; prime, \$12 a \$12 25. Spirits of turpentine heavy at 42 a 423 cents. Rosin firm, 373 cents. Rice dull.

W ASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.—The Secnon open at the Gallery, on H street, between 13th and 14th streets,
from 10, a. m., to 10, p. m.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be had at the principal
bookstores and hotels, and at the door.

Dec 25—dtf

The coming State election in Indiana is one of great proortance, and we understand that the object of the chief by J. D. B. De Bow. Published monthly. 33 per namen.

De Bow's Press; a weekly paper, devoted to political, social, literary, educational, and industrial development. \$2 per annum. Subscriptions received by

FRANCK TAYLOR, Agent,
Jan 23

PIERCE'S Physical and Celestial Mechanics. 1

vol. 4to. Parton's Life of Aaron Burr. Sword's Pocket Alinanse for 1858. A Christian Memorial of Two Sister A Christian Memoriai of Two Sisters.
Army Register for 1888.
Leisare Labors; by J. B. Cobb.
Grasses and Forage Flants; by Charles L. Fint.
Hamilton's Republic of the United States. Vol. 1.
Recheel on the Law of Railways. 1 vol.
Jau 26
FRANCE

PRANCE TAYLOR. Special Orders,) WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjulant General's Office, Washington, Jan 22, 1858

No. 8. A beard of modical officers will assemble at Richmond, Virginia furraday, the 1st day of April, 1858, or as soon thereafter as proble, for the examination of assistant surgeous for promotion, an such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army any be invited to present themselves.

Detailed for the board—

R. S. Satterice.
S. P. Moore.
Assistant Surgeon L. A. Edwards.
The junior member will act as recorder.
By order of the Secretary of War:
Jan 26—434 S. COOPER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, out, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of e blood, madequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy, the blood, matequate assimulation of root, and examined vital energy and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world. Put up in quart and pint bettles, and for sale by all the druggist

Pol up in quartant process in Washington, UDOLPHO WOLFK, Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

DEBIT AND CREDIT; TRANSLATED FROM the German of Gustay Freylag, by L. C. C.; with a preface by Chevaller Bunsen. Price I. Lucy Howard's Journal, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 75 cents. The Postical Works of James R. Lowell, 2 vols., blue and gold.

Army Register for 1858. 50 cents.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & NAURY'S
Jan 23-34 TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to per sons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account o is medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dan gerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Depot 18 Beaver street, New York

ORPHANS' FAIR removed to Iron Hall, Pennsylvania arous. The inclemency of the weather having prevent set many persons who were anxious to do see from attending the fair a Old Fellows' Hall, the managers have been prevailed upon to continuit a few days more, and it will be opened at Iron Hall. The articles for sale are marked down at the lowest possible prices, and the patronag of the cheritable is earnestly solicited. Nearly 150 orphan girls are depending upon the rought of this effort to procure what is absolutely necessary for their present wants.

Jan 3—4 [StarkStates]

OFFICIAL.

PROGLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

James Buchanan, President of the United States, to all who

Whereas by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to improve the laws of the Dis-trict of Columbia, and to codify the same," the Presi-dent of the United States was directed to appoint a time and place for taking the sense of the citisens of the Dis-trict of Columbia for or against the adoption of the code prepared in pursuance of said act, and further to provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting such elec-

Now, therefore, be it known that I do hereby appoint Monday, the 15th day of February, 1858, as the day for taking the sense of the citizens of the District of Co-The pells will be opened at nine o'clock, a. m., and

closed at five o'cleck, p. m. Every free white male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in the District of Columbia for one year next preceding the said 15th day of February, 1858, shall be allowed to vote at said election.

The voting shall be by ballot. Those in favor of the adoption of the Revised Code will vote a ballot with the

words "For the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same; and those opposed to the adoption of the said code will vote a ballot with the words "Against the Recode will vote a ballot with the words "Against the Revised Code" written or printed upon the same.

The places where the said election shall be held, and the judges who shall conduct and preside over the same, will be as follows:

For the first ward in the city of Washington at Samuel

Drury's office, on Pennsylvania avenue. Judges: Southey S. Parker, Terence Drury, and Alexander H. Mechlin.

For the second ward, on 12th street, one door above Pennsylvania avenue. Judges: Charles L. Coltman, Charles J. Canfield, and Edward C. Dyer.

For the third ward, near the corner of 9th street, be-tween F and G, west of the Patent Office. Judges: Valentine Harbaugh, Joseph Bryan, and Harvey Critten-

For the fourth ward, at the west end of City Hall. Judges : William A. Kennedy, John T. Clements, and For the fifth ward, at the Columbia engine-hou

Judges : Henry C. Purdy, Thomas Hatchinson, and Jas. A. Brown. For the sixth ward, at the Anacostia cogine-ho

Judges : John D. Brandt, George A. Bohrer, and George R. Ruff. For the seventh ward, at Island Hall. Judges: San

For the seventh ward, at Island Hall. Judges: Samuel Pumphrey, James Espey, and John L. Smith.

For Georgetown, at the mayor's office. Judges: Edward Chapman, John L. Kidwell, and Wm. H. Edes.

For that portion of the county of Washington which lies west of Rock Creek, at Courad's tavern, in Tennallytown. Judges: Joshua Peirce, Charles R. Belt, and William D. C. Washington.

town. Judges: Joshua Petrce, Charles R. Bets, and William D. C. Murdeck.

For that portion of said county which lies between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Seventh street toll-gate. Judges: Thomas Blagden, Dr. Henry Haw, and Abner Shoemaker.

And for that portion of said county which lies cast of

the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at Goodhope tavern. Judges: Selby B. Scaggs, Fenwick Young, and Dr. Wellford Manning.

The judges presiding at the respective places of holdane judges pressing at the respective places of hold-ing the elections shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully; and, immediately after the close of the polls, they shall count up the votes and certify what number were given "For the Revised Code," and what number Against the Revised Code ;" which certificates shall be transmitted within twenty-four hours to the Attorney General of the United States, who will report the same to

Given under my hand this 24th day of December, A. D. [L. s.] eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of

pendence the eighty-second.

Dec 27—d3t&lawtd JAMES BUCHANAN.

From the Los Angeles Star Extra, Dec. 8.

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Mesars. Taylor & Mau THE TURNER LEGACY.—Messrs. Taylor & Maury have the honor to announce that they have just received from London a series of face-simile water-color drawings by the best English artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the late J. W. M. Turner, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English nation, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, London.

Also, Simpson's celebrated historical painting of the Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her Majesty the Queen of England, at Cowes, Pecember 11, 1864, consigned to Messrs. Taylor & Manry by the Queen's publishers, Messrs. Coloaghi & Co., London.

On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Messrs. Wall, Stephens, & Co's stere. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)

Admission 25 cents.

Admission 25 cents.

Dec 18—dinf

ECTURE.—George Copway, esq., the Indian chief,
will deliver a lecture, in full Indian costume, at the Philharmen.
Hall, on Thursday of this week, at 75; o'clock.
Subject. On the Duty of the American Government and People to Subject on the bety of the American Government and People the Indians.

The twelve Indian delegations from the West now in Washingtowill be present on the platform.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Poors open at 6% o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7% o'clock.

Jan 26

DRUNKARDS, DRUNKARDS, AWAKE!-save friends—save your sons, husbands, brothers, and friends from a drunkard's fate and a drunkard's grave; reacted these to themselves, to you in the family clicke, to the world, and to uncfulness. Delay not, the rumody is now in your power; you can administer with or without his knowledge, with the annae beneficial and saving effect at it were voluntarily taken. It will turn without sickening the greatest and most inveterate drinker of intexticating drinks to gradually cease, creating a perfusion and thorough change and disput for that which he was so fond of creating all desire, adding and giving true, vigor, attempts, cheerislaness, and chrivity to mind and body. Induced by many who have been ruined in fortune, health, and position, and now have regained their position by the use of this compound, to make it known to the world, and save many a fallen brother, will compound it for any who may order it at \$5 per bottle, or two bottles \$5, and forward it, by express or other vise, to any part of the Union. Directions accompany the bottles.

J. P. KINTAUD, M. D.

vise, to any part of the Union. Inrections accompany the bottles.

Athlress J. P. KESTAUD, M. D.,

Jan 19—41010 Baltimore Post Office GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-108 AT-Law, No. 16 Well street, New York.

ENGRAVED GLASS PLATES.—A beautiful arti-cle for carriage windows, transoms for street doors, vestibule lights, &c., &c. Can be seen at the above store, and only to be seen ELVANS & THOMPSON, Agents, 326 Penn. avenue, Washing

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All the prices sike, sharel, robes, starts, cloaks, and embroideries; all the entire stock of fine goods placed on our reduced scale of prices. In store, a fine stock of very superior table lineas, damaska, towels, neckins, doyles, pillow lineas, and sheeting.

200 pieces superior Irish lineas, superior qualities at low prices. Mourning goods, stock always full throughout the entire year. The white cambries, incomets, and flasuels, a large supply.

One price only, marked in plain figures; bettee no purchaser is

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills will be settled before beginning new once. We are serious on this point.
We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any-bill (made after this date, January 1st, 1858) when we need for

amount.

In fitture all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, suggest the propriety of the

PERRY & BROTHER, Jan 26-10tdif

FOR SALE—A three-story brick house, situated on 1 street, between 9th and 10th streets, with or without the furniture. For further information inquire of GEOMGE W. BRAY, 9th street, No. 282, between M and N streets, Jan 23—codlino Property Agent.

M. B. BRADY respectfully announces that he ins catabished a gallery of Photographic Art in Washington. He is prepared to execute commissions for the Imperial Photograph, hitherto made only at his well-known establishment in New York. York. A variety of unique and rare photographic specimens are inclus in his collection, together with portraits of many of the most of inquished citizens of the United States.

Mr. BRADY brings to his Washingston gallery the results of fourier process, experience in Europe and America, and the chainess produced his command and the artistic quality of his works will commend in the the theory of the state of the state of the Washington public.

Jan 27—codding.

REV. Dr. STYLESS New Work.—Modern Re-form Examined, or, the Union of North and South on the sub-ject of olsvery. Price \$1.

BLANCHARD & MOHUN.